SRI H. M. CHANNABASAPPA (Minister for Public Works and Electricity).—I wish to make the following statement ;

A few petitions were received by Government alleging severa financial and administrative irregularities as also false measurements, double payments etc. for works throughout Hassan District. As the allegations were of a very serious nature requiring immediate investigation the Vigilance Commissioner was requested to investigate the matter with the assistance of the Superintending Engineer, Technical Audit Cell, of the Vigilance Commission. It has been ascertained from the Superintending Engineer, Technical Audit Cell of the State Vigilance Commission that the whole matter is still under investigation and that it may take some more time for the Vigilance Commission to complete the investigation work and to submit a final report to Government.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಟಿ. ಕೃಷ್ಣಪ್ಪ.—ಜಾಗೃತಾ ಆಯೋಗದವರನ್ನು ಅಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆದಂಥ ವ್ಯವಹಾರಗಳನ್ನು ತನಿಖೆ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿದ್ದ ಮೇಲೆ ತಮಗೆ ಏನಾದರೂ ಅವರಿಂದ ಇಂಟೇರಿಯಮ್ ರಿಪೋರ್ಟ್ ಬಂದಿದೆಯೇ ? ಹಾಗೆ ಬಂದಿದ್ದರೆ ಆ ಅವ್ಯವಹಾರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಿದ್ದಂಥ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ? ಮತ್ತು ಖಾಸಗೀ ಮುಖಂಡರ ಕೈವಾಡ ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಏನಾದರೂ ಇದೆಯೇ ? ಮತ್ತು ಇತ್ತೀಚಿನ ಪ್ರಕರಣವನ್ನು ಮುಚ್ಚಬೇಕೆಂದು ತಪ್ಪು ಮಾಡಿದಂಥ ಅಸಕ್ತ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳಿಂದ ತಮ್ಮ ಮೇಲೆ ಒತ್ತಾಯ ಬರುತ್ತಿದೆ ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿದು ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಅದು ನಿಜವೇ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಹೆಚ್. ಎಂ. ಚನ್ನಬಸಪ್ಪ.— ಅವರಿಂದ ಯಾವ ಇಂಟೇರಿಯಮ್ ರಿಪೋರ್ಟ್ ಕೂಡ ಬಂದಿಲ್ಲಾ. ಈ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಮುಂದಿನ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೇಳಲು ಇನ್ನೂ ಕಾಲಾವಕಾಶವಿದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಹೆಚ್. ಟಿ. ಕೃಷ್ಣಪ್ಪ.—ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ೩ ತಿಂಗಳಾಯಿತಲ್ಲಾ ಸ್ವಾಮಿ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಹೆಚ್. ಎಂ. ಚನ್ನಬಸಪ್ಪ.— ಅದರ ಕೆಲಸ ಬೃಹ್ಮಾಂಡ ಇದೆ. ೩ ತಿಂಗಳಾದರೂ ಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ, ೪ ತಿಂಗಳಾದರೂ ಕೊಡ ಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

(ii) re: Disturbances at Belgaum in July 1973

SRI KONANDUR LINGAPPA (Thirthahalli).—I call the attention of the Chief Minister to the disturbance at Belgaum in the moath of July 1973.

SRI H. M. CHANNABASAPPA (Minister for Public Works and Electricity).—Sir on behalf of the Chief Minister, I make the following statement.

Since the last week of July 1973, the Saynak group of the Maharashtra Ekikarana Samithi has intensified its agitation for the redressal of certain alleged grievances.

On 28th June 1973, they interfered with the distribution of milk by a Government van alleging that pure milk was not being supplied to the citizens. They allowed the van to move only after the milk had been tested with the Lactometer. They decided to boycott all schools and colleges from 23rd July 1973 to 31st July 1973 to protest against the alleged Kannadisation drive, and demanding display board in Marthi language along with Kannada and English sign boards and threatening to remove Kannada sign boards if their demands were not conceded.

Mischievous elements attempted to create a tense situation in Belgaum city from the early morning of 22rd July 1973 and stray incidents of stone pelting were reported from various parts of the city. Police patrolling however prevented the mischief from spreading. At about 1000 hours, a procession, 5000 strong, led by Shri Saynak, M. L. A. proceeded towards the office of the Deputy Commissioner, Belgaum and in the process attempted to break the police cordon. Efforts were made by senior police officers and the M. E. S. leaders who were heading procession to prevent processionists from indulging in stone throwing but as this proved to be in vain the police had to chase away the crowd. However, unruly elements made repeated attempts to damage the properties reportedly belonging to Kannadigas. Some 200 persons attacked the Kannada Girls School, injuring two police constables badly in the process An attempt was also made to stab an armed police constable with a kitchen knife.

The M. E. S. leaders met the Divisional Commissioner, Belgaum and presented a Memorandum listing their demands. It was made clear to these leaders that Government have issued instructions that all the name boards put up in Government offices should be in all the three languages, *viz*, Kannada, English and Marathi. It was also made clear that there was no attempt to erase the name boards of Marathi language. The M. E S. Leaders did not adopt a reasonable approach in the discussion.

Since the situation warranted it, prohibitory orders were promulgated by the District Magistrate, Belgaum, with effect from 1300 hours on 23rd July 1973 to be in force for a period of 7 days.

A number of police officers and men were injured in the disturbances but no serious injuries among the civilians were reported. Unruly mobs attacked one police jeep, and seen State Transport buses. Eight hotels were damaged by the pelting of stones. Shri Saynak, M. L. A. complained that he was also injured in a police lathi charge. Shops and business establishments and Marathi Educational Institutions remained closed.

Seventy persons were arrested and normalcy was soon restored.

It would seem that a deliberate attempt was being made by some disgruntled elements to whip up the agitation Pamphlets exhorting Marathi speaking people to drive away the Kannadigas and policemen and convert Belgaum City into another Calcutta were found distributed in Belgaum. The M. E. S. leaders who had told the Divlsional Commissioner that the police were scrupulously fair and had made good arrangement, later made allegations of police excesses.

It is a fact that Sri Gavai, Deputy Chairman, Maharashtra Legislative Council and other polittical leaders from Maharashtra

(SRI H. M. CHANNABASAPPA)

arrived in Belgaum from Bombay on 26th July 1973. Shri Gavai was treated as State guest and a car was placed at his disposal. These leaders appeared to have visited some of the areas where disturbances took place and taken some photographs.

I would like to make it quite clear that no attempts are being made by the State Government to suppress the growth Marathi language. The deliberate and preplanned attempts being made to instigate the people of Belgaum to indulge in violent activities are most uncalled for. According to orders issued as early as in December 1971, wherever the name plates of offices/officers are only in English, they should be written in Kannada also. This has been done with a view to facilitating the general public to locate the officers. This does not mean wherever the name boards are in all the three languages *viz.*, Kannada, Marathi and English they should be removed and substitued by Kannada English words only. I wish to assure this House that the State Government have not taken any steps to replace the sign boards written in Marathi with those written in English and Kannada nor have any such instructions been issued.

An attempt has also been made to misrepresent the orders relating to the teaching of Kannada in Schools. The correct position is this : three language formula has been introduced in Primary and Secondary Schools by the State Government. Government, however, found a *lacuna* in the three language formula, in that it resulted in certain sections of the students who had opted to study in three languages without Kannada were being deprived of the benefit of getting themselves acquainted with the regional language. In order to remove this difficulty, the State Government have made provision for teaching of Kannada as an additional compulsory subject from the year 1971-72 for those who do not choose Kannada as one of the three languages in the three language formula. This is applicable not only to Government Schools but also to Governmfnt aided schools recognised by State Education Department. This arrangement has been hailed by several sections of the people in the State.

Apart from this the State Government have actively encouraged the study of Marathi language in Belgaum district. It has granted affiliation to Jyothi Maha Vidyalaya College managed by Dakshina Maharashtra Shikshana Mandal to the Karnatak University. Even in the matter of recruitment to Government service, knowledge of Kannada is not prescribed as an essential qualification for entry into State Civil Service.

It would therefore be clear that there is no reason whatever fo the M. E. S. to adopt an agitational approach and whip up th

agitation where none exists. The Government is determined to maintain Law and Order and will brook no violation of the law of the land.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೋಣಂದೂರು ಲಿಂಗಪ್ಪ.—ಬೆಳಗಾಂ ನಗರದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವು ಜನ ಮಾರಾಠಿಗರು ದೌರ್ಜನ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ಘೋಷಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೂಗುವ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಲ್ಲಿನ ಕನ್ನಡಿಗರ ಮೇಲೆ ದಬ್ಬಾಳಿಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ದೌರ್ಜನ್ಯ ನಡೆಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂದು ತಾವು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದೀರಿ. Compulsory knowledge of Kannada is not prescribed for entry into State services ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ಯಾವುದೇ ಸ್ವಾಭಿಮಾನ ಇರತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಸರಕಾರವಿದನ್ನು ಅನುಸರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗುತ್ತದೆಯೇ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಕೆಲಸಗಳಿಗೆ ಸೇರತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಕನ್ನಡವನ್ನು ಕಲಿಯಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳುವ ನೀತಿಯನ್ನು ಇನ್ನು ಮುಂದಾದರೂ ಅನುಸರಿಸುತ್ತೀರಾ ಸ್ವಾಮಿ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಎಂ. ಚನ್ನಬಸಪ್ಪ.—ತಾವು ಹೇಳಿರತಕ್ಕ ಅಂಶವನ್ನು ಸರಕಾರ ಯೋಚಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಬಂಗಾರಪ್ಪ.—ಸ್ವಾಮಿ ಬೆಳಗಾಂ ನಗರದಲ್ಲಿ ಮರಾಠಿ ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಾಮಫಲಕಗಳು, ಕನ್ನಡದ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ನಾಮಫಲಕಗಳು ಇದ್ದರೆ ಏನು ಮುಂದುವರಿಯುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅಭ್ಯಂತರವಿಲ್ಲ ಕನ್ನಡಿಗರು ಬಾಂಬೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ವಾಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಬೋರ್ಡನ್ನು ಹಾಕಿಕೊಂಡು ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಜೀವನ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ನಮ್ಮದು ವೈಯಕ್ತಿಕವಾಗಿ ವಿರೋಧವಿಲ್ಲ. ಯಾವ ರೀತಿ ಬೆಳಗಾಂನಲ್ಲಿ ಮರಾಠಿಗರು ವಾಸಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ ? ಅವರು ಮರಾಠಿ ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಾಮಫಲಕಗಳನ್ನು ಹಾಕಿಕೊಂಡು ವಾಸಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದೇ ರೀತಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಕನ್ನಡಿಗರಿಗೂ ಬಾಂಬೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಾಮಫಲಕಗಳನ್ನು ಹಾಕಿಕೊಂಡು ವಾಸ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶವಿರಬಾರದೇನು ? ಅವರ ಮೇಲೆ ಬಾಂಬೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ದಬ್ಬಾಳಿಕೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಬೆಳಗಾಂನಲ್ಲಿ ಅಫೀಸರ್ಸ್ ಮನೆ ಮುಂದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಆಫೀಸುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮರಾಠಿಯ ನಾಮಫಲಕಗಳ ಹೊರತು ಬೇರೆ ಯಾವ ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ನಾಮಫಲಕಗಳನ್ನು ಹಾಕದಿರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಏನು ಕಾರಣ ? ಮರಾಠಿ ಭಾಷೆಯು ನಾಮಫಲಕಗಳನ್ನು ಏಕೆ ತೆಗೆದು ಹಾಕಬಾರದು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಎಂ. ಚನ್ನಬಸಪ್ಪ.—ಮರಾಠಿಯೊಳಗೆ ಓದಿಕೊಂಡು ಮರಾಠಿ ಮಾತನಾಡತಕ್ಕ ಜನ ಇರತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಆ ಜಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ನಾಮಫಲಕಗಳು ಮರಾಠಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಏನೂ ಅಡ್ಡಿಯಿಲ್ಲ. ಅದರ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಕನ್ನಡ ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಬೋರ್ಡುಗಳು ಇವೆ. ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಮರಾಠಿ ಮಾತನಾಡತಕ್ಕ ಜನರು ಇರುವುದರಿಂದ ಅವರ ಅನುಕೂಲಕ್ಕೋಸ್ಕರ ಮರಾಠಿ ನಾಮಫಲಕಗಳು ಇರತಕ್ಕಂಥಾದ್ದೂ ಅವಶ್ಯಕವಾಗಿದೆ ; ಇದ್ದರೆ ತಪ್ಪೇನೂ ಇಲ್ಲ.

(iii) ***Re : Issue of G.O. regarding removal of nightsoil***

SRI T. R. SHAMANNA (Fort).—While appreciating the stand taken by the Government to ban the practice of removal of nightsoil by hand or head, I call the attention of the Hon. Minister for Municipal Administration to the inconvenience caused to the public due to the issue of the Government Order regarding romoval of nightsoil.

SRI B. BASAVALINGAPPA (Minister for Muncipal Administration).—Sir I make the following statement.

The age old morbid practice of removal of night soil by hand or by head or any other manual handling is stopped from 15th August 1973. Where there is Underground Drainage Scheme in existence, it has been made compulsory for the individual house owners to connect their latrines to the Underground Drainage System.

Every sanitary privy of the water closet type is required to be connected to sewer system in the local areas wherever the sewerage system is available.